CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Theodore Thomas's Summer Nights' Concerts. LEAVITY ART GALLERY .- Fine Art Exhibition

Index to Advertisements. AMUSEMENTS-Third Page-6th columb.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL-Sixth Page-6th columb
BANKING-HOUSES AND BANKERS-Secenth Page-BANKING-HOUSES AND HOMS—Third Page—2d and 3d columns.
BOARD AND BOOMS—Third Page—1st column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fourth Page—1st column.
COPAITHERSHIP NOTICES—Sith Page—2d column.
COPAITHERSHIP NOTICES—Third Page—6th column.
DIVIDERS NOTICES—Seventh Page—6th and 6th column.
DIVIDERS NOTICES—Seventh Page—6th and 6th column.
BURT GOODS—Third Page—6th column.
EUROFFAN ADVERTISEMENTS—SIKA Page—4th and 6th
columns. EUROPEAN HOTELS-Sixth Page-4th and 5th columns.

FURNORAS - Third Page - 6th column.
FINANCIAL - Secenta Page - 6th column.
EXCURSIONS - Third Page - 6th column.
FURNITURE - Third Page - 2d column.
HORSES. CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c. - Third Page - 2d INTRUCTION - Sixth Page-1st and 2d columns.

EGAL NOTICES-Sizih Page-2d column.

JARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS-Third Page-2d col

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—Fifth Page—6th column.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—Fifth Page—6th column.

MISCELLANEOUS—Eighth Page—5th and 6th columns.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Third Page—6th columns.

NEW PUBLICATIONS—Sixth Page—1st columns.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—CITY—Third Page—1st columns; New-Jersey—1st columns; AUCTION—Third Page—1st and 2d columns; AUCTION—Third Page—2d column.

SALES BY AUCTION—third Page—2d column.

SALES BY AUCTION—third Page—6th column.

SATUATIONS WANTED, MALES—Third Page—4th and 5th columns; FEMALES—Fifth Page—5th column.

STEAMBOATS AND RAILROADS—Sixth Page—2d, 3d, 4th and 5th columns.

STEAMBURS. OCEAN—Second Page—3d column; Sixth Page—2d column.

STEAMBURS. OCEAN—Second Page—3d column; Sixth Page—2d column.

SUMMER RETERATS-Third Page-3d and 4th columns. COUNTRY—Third Page—24 column.
COUNTRY—Third Page—24 column.
COUNTRY—Third Page—23 column.

Business Notites.

CASH ASSETS, \$2,694,306 84.—TRAVELERS LIFE

To a criminal neglect of preventive medication may be ascribed a ma tority of the nilments which affect humanity. It is a well ascertained fact, resting on the experience of twenty years, that a course of Hostar-FRE'S STONACH BITTERS will put even a naturally feeble system in such a state of defense that it will be competent to resist the most provalen causes of disease, such as the malign luffnence of miasma, unwhole water, expessive heat, damp, cold, sudden changes of temperature, &c Yet there are thousands of persons living in perpetual peril from one o more of these causes, who recklessly omit to avail themselves of the absolute protection which this famous regetable antidote affords. Inter mittent and bilious remittent fevers, rheumatism, general debility, neryour weakness and irregularities of the stomach, bowels and liver, would he comparatively unknown if this palatable specific were in universal use in the districts where they principally prevail.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE. Mail Subscribers. \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers. \$3 per an. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. A d v ertising Rates.

Daily Tribune, 20c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 75c, and \$1 per line.

Semi-Weekly Tribune, 25 and 50 cents per line.

Weekly Tribune, \$2, \$3, and \$5 per line,

According to position in the paper.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address. The Tribune. New-York.

All persons leaving town, and travelers during the them for \$1, or including postage, for \$1 30 per month, the address of the paper being changed as often as is wished. The SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE month, the address of the paper being changed often as is wished. THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address for three months for \$1, postage paid; and for \$1, exclusive of occan postage, travelers abroad can have any of the editions of THE TRIBUNE mailed to their bankers for the following periods: DAILY for one month, SEMI-WEEKLY three months, WEEKLY six months.

Advertisements received at up-town offices, 544 W. 22d-st., or 308 W. 23d-st.; at the Harlem Office. 2,386 Fourth-ave., between 129th and 130th-sts.; and at the Brooklyn Braneh Office, 233 Washington-st., next door to the Post-office. till 8 p. m., at regular rates. THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this norning at 8 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1874.

complicity in political intrigues, === The loss of the Republican forces in the recent engagements before Estella is said to be 800 men. ____ The Captain-General of Cuba has ordered the payment of 50 per cent in gold of the regular taxes and daties. A committee of planters has recommended increased taxation if needed. The Spanish forces in Las Minas have begun active opera-

A large number of clerks in the Treasury Department were discharged yesterday. — The Illinois Prohibi-tion Convention was held at Bloomington. — The Hon. Myron H. Clark has accepted the Prohibition nomination for Governor of New York. - The Congres sional investigation into the affairs of the Ocean National Bank shows that they have been conducted in the interest of the depositors and the stockholders. The Centennial resolution, passed by Congress, Jane 5, will be sent abroad without delay. - Solicitor wil-son has begun the investigation into the District safe burgiary case. - A decision has been rendered as to the owner of the filibustering steamer Edgar

Dr. Hammond's examination in the case of McCormick, who died of bydrophobia, indicates that it is a disease of the nerve centers, and not a blood poison. The dor which bit him is alive and not mad. A printer who was bitten by a dog last April reagmes that he has hydrophobia. === The Board of Estimate and Apportion-ment received protests against the city budget from two departments and increased the debt of the city by issues of bonds. ---- A mandamus was applied for against the Mayor to compel him to sign warrants for \$138,000, the clty's proportion of the cost of grading Fourth-ave. — Keyport, Irene, and Annie were the winners in the Jersey City Yacht Club Regatta. — The closing exercises of a large number of Grammar Schools were held. — Gold, 111½, 111½, 111½. Thermometer, 779, 879, 755.

Gov. Kemper is opposed to a third term, but in favor of its enforcement. It will soon be time for a number of other Governors and functionaries of high degree to secure their standing at court by a candid and disinterested expression of their views on this subject.

Baron Reuter's agent in this country makes elsewhere an explanation of the dispatches concerning Rochefort, which have been severely criticised as unjust to the French agitator, and calculated to stir up the mob by which he was encountered on his arrival.

The new President of the Board of Public Parks is even quicker than the old one in getting into difficulties with the City Hall. The trouble seems to be that everybody is in favor of economy in all the departments excepting his own, and that the Department of Parks appears, on the whole, to have fewer friends than some of the others.

The Mayor contests the claim of Commodore Vanderbilt that the city is to pay half the cost of the improvement of Fourth-ave. for the benefit of the Harlem Railroad. The city will probably lose the suit in the end, but nevertheless the issue is worth contesting. It was one of the bad bargains for the city so frequently made by manipulated Legislatures.

How a legal quibble may be artfully used to frustrate the ends of justice is illustrated in a report elsewhere printed of the trial of Norton, accused of embezzlement. Grantl in the White House, it supposed, of Mahon regards the vote by which he was and she had also bewitched his horse. All of which

No evidence to justify or extenuate or deny the offense is offered; the plea is made that the indictment is invalid because a certain law affecting the case originated in the Senate instead of the House of Representatives. The defense is as curious as it is contemptible.

The Brooklyn authorities evince little dis position to assume control of the East River Bridge until some assurance can be had that New-York City will take upon itself part of the burden of building the work. The private stockholders are to get their money back if the City assume charge, and their leading spirits were yesterday profuse in assurances that New-York would join in the enterprise as soon as Mayor Havemeyer was out of the way. These promises are the less likely to be taken at par because of the many which the same persons have previously repudiated.

It is of course impossible for the officers of the Government to take counsel of their sympathies in the conduct of affairs. The discharge of clerks yesterday in Washington consequent upon the reduction in the estimates for the several departments was attended by painful and touching scenes; but there is only one thing to be considered in relation to it. If the clerks are not needed they ought not to be retained, and their original appointment was an abuse. It is at least to be hoped that this incident may have some effect in checking the rush of the unemployed to Washington. It is the grave of all ambition and independent effort, and even at this time a young man employed there, if he has the capacity to make a good public servant, will be almost certainly benefited by being dismissed.

Now that Marshal Concha is effectively dead, there is no objection to the monument and the solemn funeral the Madrid Government propose to give him. It is scarcely possible that his fall should have been considered the disaster to the National arms which it is represented in the dispatches from Bayonne, which are always favorable to the Carlists. To-day a loss of only 800 is reported, which is trivial in comparison with the 4,000 at first rumored. It may be considered significant that the flag at the headquarters of the Captain-General in Havana, which has always hitherto borne the crown of the Spanish monarchy, was yesterday relieved of that emblem, as if Don José de la Concha had recognized in the fall of his gallant brother the end of the hopes of a restoration in Spain.

We print to-day a letter from Messrs, Hurd & Houghton, the American publishers of the stories of Hans Andersen, in regard to the movement set on foot by some of his young American admirers to raise funds for a testimonial to the veteran Danish romancer. As these gentlemen have for many years paid Mr. Andersen the only copyrights he has received from any source foreign to Denmark they offer naturally the best channel through which such a testimonial should reach him, and we shall be happy to cooperate with them towards such an end. No friend of Mr. Andersen could object to such an arrangement, and it is especially desirable that any sums which may be raised should be deposited in well-known and responsible hands, so that the contributors may be sure that nothing will be lost on the way. Such funds as THE TRIBUNE has received or may receive will be forwarded through Messrs. Hurd & Houghton.

In the communication which we published yesterday respecting the probability of the earth and moon being swept over by the tail of the comet, it was distinctly stated that the calculations were not to be regarded as final. Another letter from the same source to-day, throws still greater doubt upon such an occurrence. If the extension of the tail takes place with the velocity and curvature assigned to it by a theory based upon similar operations in the case of another comet, we shall, it appears, escape contact with merely a matter of two days' time. Perhaps in its most odious form. How near a demoralit is just as well to be on the outside of, this phenomenon, since at all events we shall have a magnificent view of it; and as the matter of comet's tails-although thinner than the promise to pay on a United States greenbackis a substance with whose other qualities we are totally unacquainted, the statement that it will give us the go-by may be hailed with satisfaction.

Some time ago when a Police Commissioner was to be buried the Street Cleaning Bureau actually thoroughly cleaned Broadway; and it was suggested that other Police Commissioners might be profitably put to a similar effective purpose. It now appears that the conviction of two other Commissioners of the same Department has inspired the Board of Apportionment with a sudden reverence for the laws and incited its members to unusual and unexpected economy. Evidently Police Commissioners, even such as we have been cursed with, are not wholly without value. The fear of a similar fate to theirs has impelled Mr. Vance and Mr. Wheeler to insist on the revision and reduction of the city estimates, which we noticed yesterday. And now if the various heads of Departments can be made to understand that they may render themselves liable to indictment by exceeding or misapplying their appropriations as now fixed by law, the effect of the Police Commissioners' conviction will not only be wholesome but widespread.

PERSONAL GOVERNMENT. It will be strange if, out of the recent transactions in New-York and Washington, we do not learn a needed lesson as to the character of our government. It has always been a popular behef in the United States, nourished by three-quarters of a century of Fourth of July rhetoric, that here alone of all countries in the world the will of the people is the supreme law, while Presidents, Governors, Mayors, and other executive functionaries are merely the agents selected by vote to carry out the wishes of the multitude. We have been wont to look down with pity from the serene elevation of our superior political institutions upon benighted lands where the despotism of a One Man Power holds industrious millions in slavery, and taxes them without mercy for the benefit of favored individuals. We have pointed with complacency to the spectacle of a whole population quietly recording its decrees at the ballot-box, and a system of legislative, executive, and judicial branches that every wrong has its speedy remedy and every right an ample guarantee. And so we have called ourselves the freest people on earth.

But the truth seems to be that no constitutional government whatever intrusts such extraordinary power to a single individual as we commit to certain executive officers. When the Republican party placed Gen.

business for itself, vindicated its principles, and selected a servant who would have no choice but to carry out its policy. It never imagined that it was giving the party or the country a master. But Grant, from the very first, understood his own powers. He showed that when be made up his Cabinet precisely as a general in the field would make up his personal staff. He showed it again when he sent his lieutenants into the Southern States to regulate those communities in the personal interest of the reigning dynasty. He showed it in his treatment of Mr. Sumner and every other public man who opposed, however decorously, the projects upon which he had set his heart. He showed it above all in his stubborn support of Mr. Richardson and Mr. Shepherd. During the past year he has exercised a control over private business enterprises to which the most absolute sovereign in Europe would not dream of pretending. He has assumed the right to change at will the standard of values all through the United States. A hint from him has been enough to make or unmake a thousand fortunes in an hour. He has exercised secretly the astonishing privilege of expanding the currency by millions of dollars, and the scarcely less important power of ferbidding expansion after it had been resolved upon by a majority of both Houses of Congress. If he could do all this it was surely not unnatural for him to think that he might please himself in the selection of a Secretary of the Treasury, just as a merchant chooses his own clerks and bookkeepers. He liked Mr. Richardson, and it was sheer impertinence, he thought, to ask him to discharge an employé whom he liked. He also liked Mr. Shepherd. The prosperous condition, the lavish habits, the social tastes, and we suppose the political views of that eminent plumber, were just what Gen. Grant particularly admired. It is not necessary to believe that the President was in partnership with the Boss. Probably Grant never took the trouble to make up his mind whether the charges of corruption in the Board of Works, extravagance in the expenditures, robbery of the tax-payers, and conspiracy to procure the imprisonment of innocent men, were true or false. They did not touch him. The Governorship of the District of Columbia was his to give away at pleasure, and in dispensing what was his own he did not choose to be governed

by any outside considerations. The view which Gen, Grant takes of the Treasury and the District Government is almost exactly that which Mayor Havemeyer takes of the Police Board. The Mayor has such a warm regard for the two disgraced Commissioners that he wishes to reappoint them after they have been convicted on one indictment and are likely to be convicted on several others. He professes to be satisfied that Mr. Charlick and Mr. Gardner are very nice men; and though the courts of law and the public have expressed a different opinion about them, what is that to the Mayor? Shall he not do what he likes with his own? The idea that the power of appointment is a public trust instead of a personal privilege does not seem to have dawned upon his mind any more than it has upon the mind of Gen. Grant.

For this dangerous misconception of the nature of one of the most important executive functions the people themselves are chiefly to blame. When has any chief magistrate been taught by the party which elected him that it was his duty to fill the offices at his disposal with an eye to the public interest? We hear sound doctrine of this sort sometimes from the opposition, but never from the politicians in power. Presidents and Mayors are expected only to distribute the spoils, and when they keep the lion's share for themselves, they are only improving upon the lessons meir instructors. As soon as the Executive begins to fill the offices with a view rather to his private and pecuniary interests than to partian advantage, we have personal government ized system of politics has already brought us to it, the people can see for themselves.

THE MONARCHISTS AT VERSAILLES.

It is premature to assign any decisive importance to the action of the Committee of Thirty of the French Assembly on Monday last. This body resolved by a vote of 18 against 6 to reject the constitutional scheme of M. Casimir-Périer, which was referred to them two weeks ago by a small majority of the Chamber. The essential portions of this plan, as our readers will remember, are those which instruct the Committee to be guided in their constitutional labors by M. Dufaure's bill of last year, constituting the Republic definitely, with two Chambers and an executive chief with the title of President; the full recognition of the law establishing the Septennat with Marshal MacMahon; and the adoption of the provisions of the Constitution of 1848 in regard to amendments or revisions of the Constitution. This scheme was referred to them by a vote comprising nearly all of the Left with enough from the Right Center to give a majority reported as four, but reduced by rectifications

There was some premature rejoicing over the former vote, but it was not reasonably to be expected that the Committee of Thirty would carry out the instructions of that fortuitous majority. Out of the Thirty, 22 are Monarchists, and in this vote of the 15th of June, 20 of them voted with the minority against the reference, and they found themselves in the irreproachable company of four of the ministry in opposing the consolidation of the existing government. If the Assembly ever come seriously to consider the necessity of the organization either of the Republic or the Septennat, they will probably begin by dissolving the Committee of Thirty, even if they have not the nerve to face their own dissolution. It is simply derisory to refer any plan of organization to this body of monarchists, who are pledged by their engagements their prejudices, even by their honor and conscience, to take no steps which shall preclude the future possible monarch of France from coming to his kingdom in his own good time. Meanwhile they are reported as intending to construct a constitutional scheme of their own, and for this purpose they have appointed three of their number as Commissioners, M. Ventavon and Count Daru, well-known Monarchists, and M. Charles de Lacombe, who is administration so beautifully divided into a pronounced Conservative. All this seems absurd enough after the vote of the 15th, but there is evidently no very sharp sense of incongruity in an Assembly which is not surprised at seeing the Duke de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia leaving his post as Embassador at London to present a resolution in favor of the establishment of the monarchy and the subversion of the Government which he

represents in England.

But there are indications that Marshal Mac-

course, that it had done a good stroke of placed in office more seriously than the gentlemen who voted for him. He considers himself as President for seven years, and to the surprise and disgust of the Legitimists who gave him his majority a year ago, he has recently said that he desired to hear nothing of any Stadthouder or Lieutenant-General until his seven years are over. Those who took him as a mere stop-gap to prevent the organization of the kepublic until such time as Henri V. should be ready to make his triumphal promenade down the Champs-Elysées, are naturally discontented with his lack of perception. They may find that all the trouble they are now taking to make the Count of Chambord recant his white flag manifesto is love's labor lost, and that their King after settling this dreadful compromise with his conscience will be as far as ever from the

> HYDROPHOBIA AGAIN. The report of a new case of supposed hydrophobia now under treatment at Bellevue Hospital will doubtless intensify the popular interest in the subject, although there is yet abundant room for doubt whether this is a case of true rabies, the symptoms being rather indicative of fright than disease. It need, however, add nothing to the fears of the timid who dread the vagrant dog of the sidewalk, since in this case, as in all its predecessors this year, the animal had a home and an owner. There is another feature which, strange to say, is common to all these cases; in no one of them is there any conclusive evidence that the dog was mad; and in the case of McCormick, from the statement we present this morning, it clearly appears that the dog was and is perfectly healthy. It now is shown that the original statement that the dog was taken to the pound was a mistake; the animal has remained in the interval in charge of its owner; and the testimony of our reporter and of the medical expert who accompanied him in examining the dog is conclusive as to its condition. However contrary to established notions respecting hydrophobia these facts appear, it cannot be questioned that they must form an important feature hereafter in its consideration.

> But the interest of the McCormick case is still further and very greatly increased by the additional results of Dr. Hammond's postmortem investigations, which we publish today with a diagram. It is only the science of very recent years that is capable of conducting the delicate manipulations and researches with the microscope that are requisite to throw light upon changes in the structure of the nerves and brain. The present examination has clearly developed the fact that the medulla oblongata is the seat of serious lesions in hydrophobia, and the most important of these lesions are found near the origin of the pneumogastric and spinal accessory nerves. In its ultimate stages, therefore, hydrophobia is a form of brain disease; and this knowledge must set at rest forever the methods of alleged cure by charlatans who talk of saving the patient even in his extremity by some method of treatment applied to the wound or the surface of the body.

> An acquaintance with the intrinsic character of a malady is the first hopeful step toward its treatment. The eminent success which has of late attended practice in cases of diseases of the nerves and brain has chiefly been founded upon such knowledge. The alarming rapidity with which hydrophobia, fully developed, proceeds to its fatal termination, certainly constitutes a difficult feature in the management of the disease; but we may yet hope, now that something definite is known as to its seat and character, that prompt management and vigorous remedies may bring it under control.

THE TRIBUNE yesterday spoke of the late Marshal Concha as Marquis of Havana, which may have puzzled some of our readers who know that the aptain-General of Cuba has that title. In fact, both brothers were Marquis of Havana, though the elder was in his later years called oftener by his newer title of Marquis of Duero. Nowhere in the world are titles so little thought of as in Spain, probably because they are so easily gained. An English peer is never mentioned but by his title. The Duke of Wellington was never called General Wellesley after he became Duke; but Marshal Prim was scarcely ever called Marquis of Castillejos to the day of his death. Every one has heard of O'Donnell, but few know who is the Duke of Tetuan; and Serrano is infinitely a more famous name than the Duke de la Torre. In France, also, titles are little used socially; it is only tradesmen and toadies who are continually saying "Monsieur le Comte" and "Monsieur le Baron." A reason for this may be that in England the title has still important and valuable privileges attached to it, while in other parts of Europe it is chiefly useful to enable its wearers to marry an American girl-which, after

Mr. H. R. Haweis, the English clergyman, in a recent sermon told an entertaining story of a welldressed, unhappy sort of gentleman who habitually calls upon young ministers to talk about his religious difficulties. In mournful tones he first inquires whether he ought to pray in spiritual difficulties, and having that question answered satisfactorily he makes the same inquiry as to temporal difficulties. It then appears that these last are encompassing him in a very painful manner, and that, having prayed persistently without effect, he is on the verge of total skepticism. Young minister, of course, rushes to the rescue with a pleasant sum, and the sad, sad victim of temporal difficulties goes gratefully weeping to the nearest other young clergyman until his little income is acquired. Mr. Haweis, after this experience, once found the poor man at the house of a brother in the church, and affably urged him to go on with his tale, but in vain. for he bounced desperately to the door and was seen

An instance of "destiny." Not long ago an Endish mechanic having vainly used all his ingenuity in endeavoring to get him a wife, advertised for one in a fit of despair. He was profoundly in earnest, and so was the dame who responded. They met, but whether it was the color of her hair, or the shape of her nose, or her disposition, is not said-but he didn't fall a captive to her charms. He advertised again, varying the form of his announcement, and when he had an answer went to see his correspondent with a heart beating high with hope. Alas! He found the equally persevering spinster again. A third time he wooed Fate with a yet differently worded beguilement. He reached the appointed lace of meeting-twas She! Crushed to the earth. and convinced, like Mr. Swiveller, that destiny was full of staggerers, he smiled, he conversed, and meekly at last wedded the determined woman,

Developments of witcheraft continue to increase and multiply in the Southern States. In Webster County, Ky., lately an unfortunate man who had ed his lady-love dreamed a dreadful dreamthat he was burried through woods, made to jump logs, and that, finally, he fell and was wounded as to his leg. He awoke to find, not that he was lame himself, but that his horse was. He examined that animal and found a large knot on the fore leg. He cut it off, whereupon it began to crawl. He opened it and found a bunch of hair of the length and color of his cruel sweetheart's! She had bewitched him,

proves, not that women are hard-hearted and hard to please not that a certain place has no fury like woman scorned-but that in spite of the mortality always going on among fools, a few of the sort still linger in this beautiful world.

Be not too loudly jolly in this world, or you may regret it. There was a farmer in Battle Creek, Mich., who a few days ago met with a joke. We don't know what the joke was, or whether it was oral or printed; but it was so uncommonly good that the farmer's giggle put his jaw out of joint. Happy the man who can laugh at such a rate in these stale times, even if, instead of putting out his jaw, he laughs his head completely off.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Fish will leave Washington for his ce on the Hadson on Friday.

The Rev. Dr. Wm. M. Taylor, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle in this city, will sail for England to-day in the steamship Russia, and will be absent three

Gen. Shriver has left Washington for this city, to consuit with the artist engaged by the Com-mittee of the Army of the Cumberland to execute an equestrian statue of Gen. Thomas.

Ten members of the graduating class of Yale College sail for Europe this week, among whom are William W. Stokes, Arthur M. Dodge, William K-liey, and Horace F. Chittenden of this city. They will spend their time in travel and study. The Rev. Dr. Bellows, pastor of All Souls'

Church in this city, was married in Boston last evening to the daughter of the Rev. Ephraim Peabody. The ceremony was performed by a brother of the bride, in the presence only of the two families and intimate friends. The President and Mrs. Grant arrived in

Washington yesterday from their Southern trip. They will leave for Long Branch on Friday. The horses, car-riages, and servants have already gone, and as the White House is closed the President will stay with some of his friends till Friday.

Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister to the United States, sailed for England on Saturday last, leaving the legation in charge of the newly arrived secretary, Mr. Robert Graut Watson. Mr. Watson en-tered the East India army 29 years ago, but after being employed in many diplomatic transactions he was in 1859 transferred to the diplomatic service.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr. Noyes White, candidate for Secretary of State on the Indiana Farmers' ticket, has declined to run. He was the only objectionable man nominated by the Convention, and the protests of the independent journals have doubtless caused his withdrawal.

It seems to be the general opinion in Massachusetts that Gov. Taibot, by his veto of the license law, has destroyed the very little chance he had for the Republican nomination for another term. It is also thought that he has taken his stand on the side of prohibition solely from a sense of duty. A meeting of the the Republican State Com-

mittee of Missouri has been called to meet in St. Louis on July 23. The strong ground taken by the leading Republican organs in favor of a people's reform movement, without regard to party, will make the session of the Committee one of unusual interest.

The ridicule with which the Republican

journals of Iowa seek to destroy the effects of the Anti-Monopoly Convention is not shared in by the Democratic press. The Burlington Gazette says it hears from all parts of the State a general expression of commendation on the action of the Convention, and adds "This is not a year to put down the people by ridicule. Politicians have become corrupt and the masses are ready to make a change, and the late Convention has sounded the keynote." Perhaps the Democracy has made up its mind to obey the keynote and join its forces with the anti-monopolists.

The Administration organs are just getting their breath after hearing of the President's appointment of "Boss" Shepherd, and it is infinitely to credit that, outside of Washington, not one of them has sought to excuse the step. The Clereland Herald says the appointment was ten times worse than that of Richardson to be a Judge of the Court of Claims, and adds:
"The President has no right to allow his personal friendahip to control his official conduct, and in the nomination of Shepherd he defied public septinen, and attempted
to force into the public service a man whom that public
had condomned as not an honest man." Judge Poland writes to The Boston Advertiser

that he never thought of newspapers in connection with the Congressional bill increasing the jurisdiction of the Courts of the District of Columbia, and he presumes no one cise did, for he "can see no possible effect it can have upon them or their conductors." He had no communication with any Senator on the subject, and has no doubt that they were as innocent of any design on the press as he was. In explaining the object of the bill press as he was. In explaining the object of the District had intimated that the Police Court of the District had intimated that the Police Court of the District had been granted unconstitutional privileges by Congress, and since the trial of certain cases was confined to this Court, it was feared, should the intimation of the Supreme Court prevail, that a large class of offenses could not be tried in any court. To remedy this possible defect the criminal courts were granted the same jurisdiction as the Police Court. Another provision of the new law merely extends to the Courts of the District the same privileges in regard to the reclaiming of fugitives for trial as are now allowed to the reclaiming of fugitives for trial as are now allowed to the other courts of the United States. Under the old law a person indicted in a Dis-trict Court, should be escape into any of the States, could not be arrested again there.

WE MAY ESCAPE THE COMET.

FURTHER COMPUTATIONS AS TO THE DEVELOPMENT AND POSITION OF THE COMET'S TAIL-A QUES-TION OF TWO DAYS AT FURTHEST.

SIR: Your publication of my predictions with regard to the approaching comet has awakened so much public interest on the subject that I will at once state the results of another day's computations. The theory of Prof. Peirce is that "each particle of matter which composes the tail is supposed to move in a hyperbolic orbit, with the sun in the focus of the opposite branch. under the influence of a repulsive force emanating from the sun, and decreasing by the law of the inverse square of the distance." The only opportunity which there has been to test this theory was the case of Bonati's comet, which appeared to confirm it. I have assumed that the force is the same in the case of Coggia's met, and find that upon Peirce's theory, with this assumption, a particle of matter leaving the head of the comet on June 9, when the tail was already 20 in length, would on July 20 be nearly 40,000,000 miles out side of the earth's orbit. It is evident therefore that the first requisite of a magnificent display, length of leaving the head of the comet June 28 will also be, on July 23, outside of the croise of the 28 win also be, or July 23, outside of the orbit of the entries but that from the curvature of the tail, that portion of it will appear in or near the constellation Hercules. Since, therefore, the portion of the tail nearest to us will be more than two days behindhand in crossing the ccliptic, it is as yet somewhat doubtful whether we shall be involved within it.

HENRY M. PARKHURST. New-York, June 30, 1874.

ROCHEFORT AND REUTER'S AGENT.

A CARD FROM THE LATTER. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In answer to the challenge which your regular London correspondent was pleased to address to the New-York representative of Reuter's Telegram Company, you are requested to publish verbatim the cable telegrams containing the summary of Mons. Roche fort's letter, and the paragraphs justifying the same. fort's letter, and the paragraphs justifying the same.

TELEGRAM NO. L—"Rochefort published letter justifying commune as counterpoise against the monarchical intentions of the Government; approxing of the destructive actions and executions as reprisals; depleting terrible suffering communists during their trial, transportation, and exile at New-Caledonia; denouncing bitterly MacMahon, whose term he considered brief, believing that a dissolution of the Assembly would establish Republic firmly." Rechefort, although regretting executions, says: 'Can we from the vanquished, rid-

executions, says: 'Can we from the vanquished, rid-dled with mitrallieuses, strangied, bemburded, expect coolness so totally wanting in the conquerors! After all never were reprisals more excused by the terrible scenes which provoked them.'"

Parts of the above telegrams relating to the action of the Commune, were based upon the following sentences contained in M. Rochefort's letter:

"The Commune which followed was, like all the power brought about by an insurrection, a government de facto."

"From the first I insisted in La Most of Ordre that the torch of the incendiary and the scaffold burned on the Bonievard Voltairs was not

by an insurrection, a potential the Most of Ordre that the torch of the incendiary and the seeffold bareed on the Bonievard Voltairs was not marriy a public ceremony. So long as punishinged by death phail remain sectial queenions will be reconstry. Hhe that of Maninettian, tight Joerisch of powers like that of Bansipe, the atroughter thilait who was lavel by a friend whom thesety will certainly consider an accomplete. But the dead who are not formidable examples become nested and convergential damperona. I have therefore regretted, in a political and humans point of view, the examines which were not because the more of the last days of the stragels. But can we exact from the vanquished, ridelled with mitralbeums, strangled, bombarded, the sung froad and the conjunction which were so totally wanting in the conquerers? Yes, revenues were allowed tell play, pricats were shot, as archibathop and a journalist, and I deplore it. The republicans are men of principle and not men of passion, they had not the right te slangther their seemies under the prefers that their memies were slangthering them but after all never were reprisals more encused by the terrible seemes which provided them.

Admitting the exerctions of M. Rochretovt to place him-

Admiring the exertions of M. Rochefort to place himself in a position which would allow him at the same tin e to deplore and to justify the executions perpetrated by the Communists. We cannot allow your corre-

spondent L' accuse the representative of Beuter's Telegram Compa as of sending "so horrible a charge gainst M. Rock efort with the intention of instigating the mob of Ireland. or all the European countries, to acts of violence; nor can we see any truth or propriety in the accusation brought forward by this regular correspondent that Reuter; telegrams betrayed more than once a curious antipathy; gainst Radicalism.

U. S. Agency of Reuter's 12 legram Co., No. 39 Nassaust, New York, June 30, 1874.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

GRANT AND KEMPER.

GOV. KEMPER MAKES A STATEMENT REGARDING HIS CALL ON THE PRESIDENT AND THE CHARGES THAT HE PAYORS A THIRD TERM-HE DECLARES HIS OPPOSITION TO THE THIRD TERM PRINCIPLE -CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH GEN. GRANT WILL. MERIT THE SUPPORT OF THE CONSERVATIVE IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.!

RICHMOND, June 30 .- For several months ast it has been insinuated by some of the Virginia apers, and freely charged by many persons, that Gov. Kemper, who was elected last Autumn by the Conserva tives, had entered into an arrangement, implied or definite, with Gen. Grant, through his friend, Col-Mosby, the ex-Confederate guerilla, by which the Governor was to support Gen. Grant for a third term and carry with him a considerable body of the Conservative party in Virginia and such others in the South as might be influenced by their example. The charges were deemed so mportant that numerous calls have been made upon Gov. Kemper to explain his position. He will do so tonorrow in a long letter, to be published in the Richmond papers, and which will doubtless cause new comlications in Southern politics. As to the third term, Gov. Kemper declares his opposition to it on general principles, but uses the following language:

principles, but uses the following language:

I do not believe the country can remain in its present abnormal condition. We are going to have either popular self-government or central imperialism. I intend to stand for the liberty side as long as a fragment of it remains. I am opposed to a third term for the reason that notwithstanding the past, I have faith in the cause of constitutional free government; but I oppose some other evils still more. One of the cruelest calamities which could befail all classes and colors at the South, would be the social intermixing of the races, to result from the enforcement of the Civil Rights fanalicism and barbarism, and it is hard to conselve what greater evil than that could be involved in any possible revolution of the Government. If the future should bring forward a candidate impersonating the third term principe, if he should cut loose from old party tranmels and take his stand on our safe, conservative ground of universal reconciliation and peace under the Constitution, and if so standing, he should be opposed by any champion of the Civil Rights iniquity, then, in a contest between peace unter the Constitution, and it so standing, he should be opposed by any champion of the Civil Rights iniquity, then, in a contest between the two, the Conservative party ought, in my opinion, to go decidedly, but as an organized party and not other-wise, for the third termer, yet, with a protest on their line against the fairly term principle and in spite of that lips against the third term principle and in spite of that

The Governor recites the circumstances of his call upon President Grant in Washington shortly after Gov. Kemper's inauguration, which occasioned much comnent at the time. This visit, ac says, was one of courtesy, made in response to a courteous invitation from the President that the Governor should call and make his acquaintance, and in making the call he claims that he was only carrying out the Virginia Conservative platform, which pledged the party to judge every act of Gen. Grant's on its own merits. He remarks:

Gen. Grant's on its own merits. He remarks:

I went, because under my convictions of duty and propriety, I made up my mind to go, and under circumstances to justify it again, I should go again. I went and had a manny, square talk with the President, and while I shall not so violate propriety as to allude to its particulars, yet I regret that every word of it could not have been taken down and published, for, although I say it, its publication would have done credit to him and to me, and no discredit and no harm to any part of the country or the people. As to the Federal Executive head, I shall render him, not factions hosthiry, but a fair and unprejudiced judgment. For the sake of ourselves and the whole country, I shall reloice if he so emulates the example of Washington; if he so adds in restoring the landmarks of the Constitution, lately overthrown by the violance of arms; if he so respects the right of the States and the people to solf-Government, as to command our united and hearty support of the whole of his future administration. So far as his influence has saved us from the decradation of test-oaths and the civil Rights law; so far as he has abstained from exercising the centralizing and dangerous powers of the Enforcement act, he is cutiled to our gratitude and support. But I emphatically do not indorse a great part of his policy in respect to a National currency, and if he adopts, as a rule of his administration, such intermedding in local affairs as that just reserted to at Petersburg by the Attorney-General of the United States, then he will establish between us and himself a gulf as impassable as that which separates good from evil in other life.

In conclusion, Gov-tkemper transmits copies of his letters to Col. Moshy, written during the Gubernatorial

letters to Col. Mosby, written during the Gubernatorial campaign last Autumn. The only noticeable passage in these is the following:

It were better to elect Grant the third and the seventh term than go under Hughes and his negroes. To us the defeat of negro rule here is to save society and decent existence, to save us from barbarism and ruln.

NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR. ALBANY, June 80 .- Ex-Gov. Clark accepts the nomination for Governor, by the Prohibition State Convention, in the following letter:

Convention, in the following letter:

CANANDAIGUA, June 29, 1874.

The Hon. Chas. C. Leigh, Chairman, and James Britcs, esq., Secretary of the Prohibitionists' State Convention.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your official letter, informing me of my nomination for the office of Governor, by the Prohibitionists' State Convention, at Advance, on the 234 inst., and requesting my acceptance of the same. I perhaps need not say what you already know, that this nomination was not sought or desired by me. My replies to friends on the subject, by letters, and personally, were, that I was not a candidate for nomination. My only desire in the matter, was, that the Convention should nominate a strong ticket, composed of good and true men. Your Convention, largely representing the temperance and prohibition sentiment of our State, has so emphatically expressed its judgment and feeling in my nomination, and has placed me now in a position where I do not feet at liberty to decline. Having been furnished with an official copy of the platform, and resolutions adopted by the Convention, I desire to say, that the same meets my approval. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION ELECTION

LITTLE ROCK, June 30 .- The election passed off very quietly to-day. It is impossible to tell the re-sult at this hour (10:30 p. m.) The city has gone largely for the Convention, though the votes for delegates are

A meeting of the Liberal Republican State Jeneral Committee was held yesterday afternoon at the St. Denis Hotel, at Broadway and Eleventh-st., to consider the propriety of issuing a call for a State Convention. Twelve members of the Committee were present, as follows: The Hon. L. L. Bundy, Otsego County; the Hon. James Gibson, Washington; the Hon. Gilbert C. as follows: The Hon. L. L. Bundy, Otsego County; the Hon. James Gibson, Washington; the Hon. Gilbert C. Dean, Richmond; the Hon. Thomas E. Stewart, the Hon. B. F. Manierre, Benj. A. tWillis, Clark Bell, and Gen. John Cochrane, New York: A. M. Bliss, C. W. Goddard, and the Hon. John Cashow, Kings; and the Hon. J. C. Collins, Lewis County. Letters and telegrams favoring a convention were read from Morgan L. Filkins, Bart. Van Horn, C. H. S. Williams, E. B. Reynolds, and W. W. Rockweil. Over two nams, E. B. Reynolds, and W. W. Rockwell. Over two hours were spent in discussion, in which there was a general exchange of views in reference to the Conven-tion. It was finally decided that a call should be made for a Liberal Convention to assemble at Albany on Sept. 9. The framing and publication of the call were left with the Chairman, and w.il be issued without delay.

MEETING OF THE CREDITORS OF THE ALLE-GHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY. PITTSBURGH, June 80 .- An adjourned meet-

ing of the creditors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company was held to-day, to hear the report of the comnittee appointed at the last meeting to confer with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The proposition Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The proposition made by the latter company is that the Allegheny Valley Railroad make a seven per cent income bond limited to 46,500,000, seemed by a trust deed covering all the revenue of the company over that sequired for ordinary expenses, and the existing bonded debt to be devoted solely to the purpose of funding its floating debt at par, out of the bonds so issued; 23,500,000 shall be used to pay the floating debt of all creditors, except the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with a view to have the Pennsylvania Railroad Company agree to piace a traffic contract on these bonds, and to to piace a traffic contract on these bonds, and to receive them at par in payment of 10 per cent of all freight traffic on its line to and from the Allegheny Valley Read. The creditors do not seem satisfied wish this proposition, and the Committee recommend the culorceproposition, and the committee ways unless the Alie-ment of payment in all possible ways unless the Alie-ghony Valley Railroad make immediate provision for adjusting and liquidating their claims,

THE WOOSTER UNIVERSITY EXPLORING EX-PEDITION.

WOOSTER, Ohio, June 80.—The exploring of Wooster started for Colorado this evening. The expedition is under the immediate direction of Dr. O. N. Bioddard, Professor of Natural Siences in the University, and among its numbers are Frof. Adnoy of Washington and Jefferson College, Prof. S. J. Boyd of Savannah Institute, Prof. S. R. Beil of Woester University, the Rev. Mr. Carpenter of Washington Court-house, Wm. A. West, son of Judge West of Bellefontaine, and Mr. Murray, son of Dr. Murray of New-York. The party will proceed directly to Denwer. From there they will roceed directly to Denwer. From there they will visit Pike's Peak and the head waters of the Araneas South, and probably the Middle Parks. Heeting spectments for the University.